on the ground that such cases are few or that the amount is small.

376. Abolition of different rates in the demand-notice fees and dispensing with them if the amount is paid before attachment.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer represented that demand notice fees were now calculated according to the distance to the residence of the defaulter from the taluk office and this resulted in different rates of fees being realised from the ryots. He suggested that this practice might be abolished and the rules under the Revenue Recovery Regulation might be so modified as to admit of the same rate of fees being recovered from all persons alike. He further requested that no fees might be demanded from the ryots in case they paid the amount specified in the notice before the date of attachment.

Reply.—The rates of fees now levied are, in the opinion of Government, moderate and cannot be reduced. There is no reason to modify the rules that have been passed under the Regulation, nor can any exemption be made in the case of defaulters who pay up their dues before the date of attachment.

377. Grant of permission to cultivate tobacco in Shencottah.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer requested that permission might be given for the cultivation of tobacco in Shencottah, at least in a few individual cases.

Reply.—This representation has been already answered. *Vide* subject No. 145.

378. Appointment of a Settlement officer and staff for a short period in Shencottah.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer suggested that a settlement supervisor with the necessary classifiers and other subordinates might be appointed for a short period to rectify the errors in the recent settlement of the taluk and thus minimise the number of civil suits likely to arise therefrom.

Reply.—This taluk has been already settled. Nothing can be done in the manner suggested.

379. Establishment of a separate Munsiff's Court at Shencottah.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer requested that a separate munsiff's court might be opened in Shencottah instead of combining judicial

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and executive functions in the same officer.

Reply.—This matter is engaging the attention of the High Court.

380. Desirability of paying special attention to the sanitation of the taluk and making arrangements for the proper supply of good water for drinking and bathing purposes.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer suggested the desirability of paying special attention to the sanitation of the taluk and making some arrangement for the proper supply of good water for drinking and bathing purposes. He requested that a few wells and tanks might be newly dug for the convenience of the public.

Reply.—The question of improving the Perumalkulam tank is under correspondence. Estimates have been sanctioned for two wells. The further attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the subject.

381. Provision of a Satrom for travellers.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer suggested that in addition to the satrom now proposed to be opened, another might be constructed very near the railway station for the convenience of the wayfarers.

Reply.—The estimate has been sanctioned for one satrom, and the Peishkar has been ordered to select a site. Whether it would be near the railway station cannot now be definitely stated.

382. Relieving the villages of Elathur, Sivanallur, Aykudi, Klangad and Samburvadakara from import duty.

Mr. G. Sankaranarayana Iyer represented that the five maniyams of Elathur, Sivanallur, Aykudi, Klangad and Samburvadakara form part of the Shencottah taluk and yet the inhabitants of those villages were not allowed the full privileges of the subjects of His Highness the Maharajah in the matter of export duty which, in strictness, ought to be paid only by British Indian subjects. They were now also liable to pay import duty which British Indian subjects had not to pay and this meant that a double restraint was imposed on them. If the Government found it not feasible to place these villagers within the customs-house limit, they might at least be absolved from liability to import duty, in which case they would be placed on a par with British Indian subjects in all other matters than payment of land tax.

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